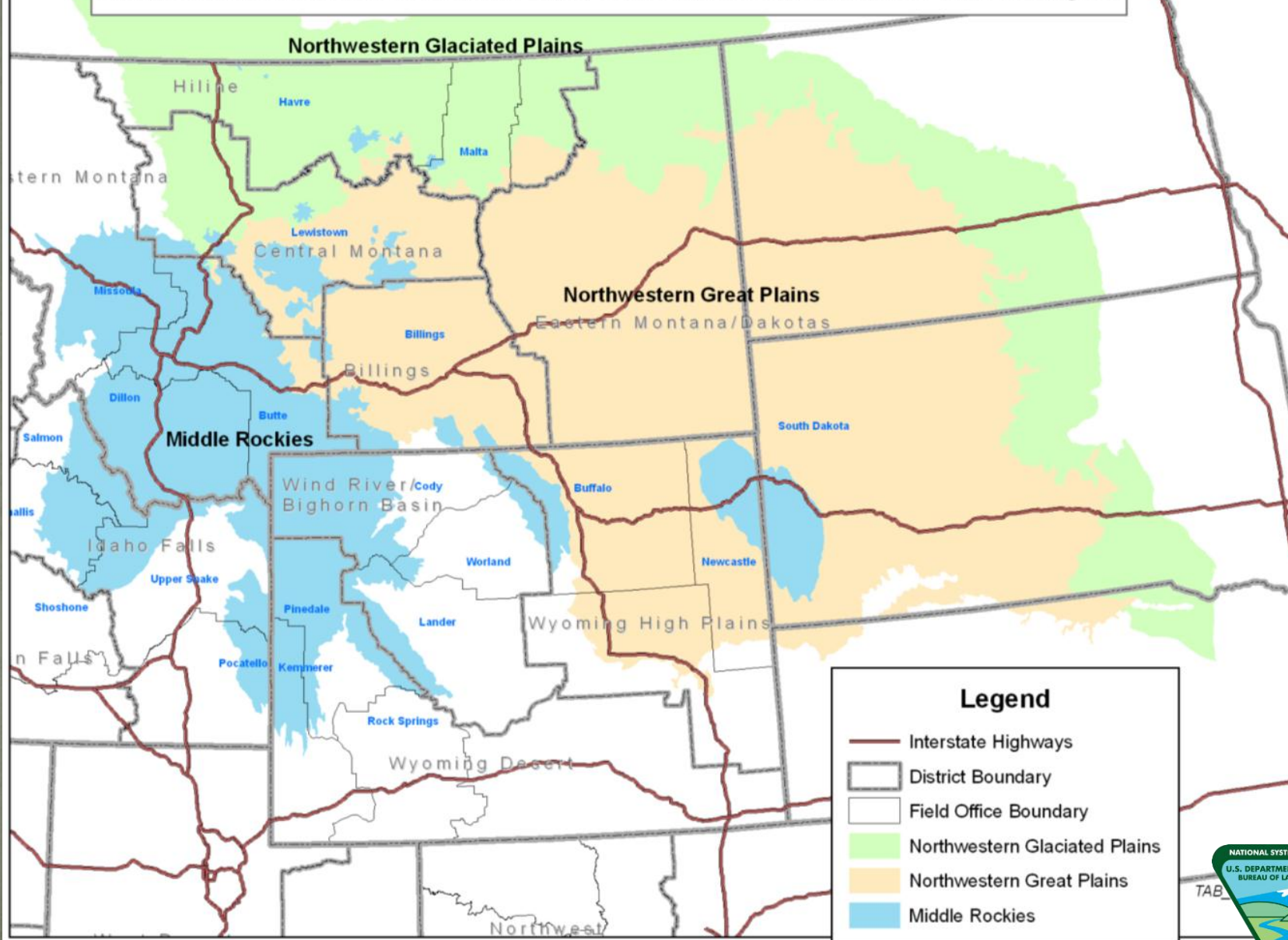


Ecoregional Ethnographic Assessments

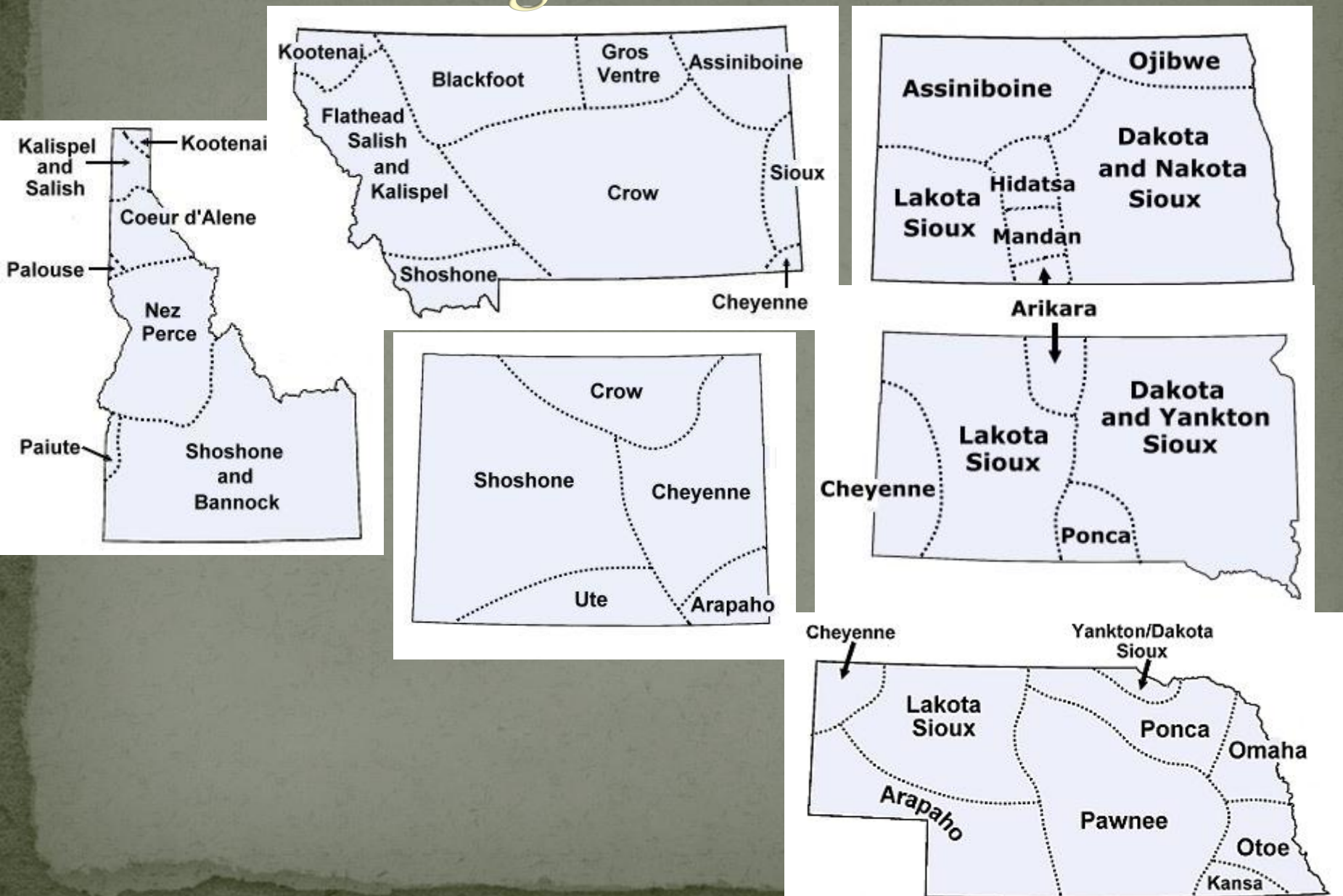
A Proposed Pilot Program with
the Northern Cheyenne Tribe and
Chief Dull Knife College



Middle Rockies, Northwestern Great Plains, and Northwestern Glaciated Plains Ecoregions



Aboriginal Territories



REA's and Cultural Resources: Scale and Scope

Why aren't cultural resources being assessed as important resource values?

- REA's are in need of cultural resource information for management at the landscape level
- With emphasis generally on project level analysis, Archaeologists need the opportunity to examine certain types of cultural resources at the landscape level.
- Tribal concerns for certain resources involve consideration of setting, with visual and audial intrusions being of equal importance as surface disturbing activities, and are best addressed at the landscape level.

Sacred Landscapes and TCPs





**NATIONAL
TRUST
FOR
HISTORIC
PRESERVATION®**

11 Most Endangered Historic Places

Mount Taylor

Year Listed: 2009

Location: Grants, New Mexico

Current Status: Endangered

Threat: Development



REAs and Cultural Resources

- Cultural Landscapes, TCPs, and Traditional Use sites involve issues that are landscape/ecoregional in scale.
- Cultural resources can be readily integrated into the REA model (conservation elements and change agents).
- Certain plants and animals are critical elements in preserving the American Indian cultural traditions.
 - can be enumerated by ecosystem for weighting of REA analysis
 - many already proposed as Conservation Elements in REAs

Conservation Elements/Change Agents for Cultural Resources

Potential Conservation Elements

Cultural Landscapes (Historic and Ethnographic)

Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs)

Traditional Use Sites (Types of Archaeological Sites)

Change Agents (Same as REA): direct and indirect effects

Development

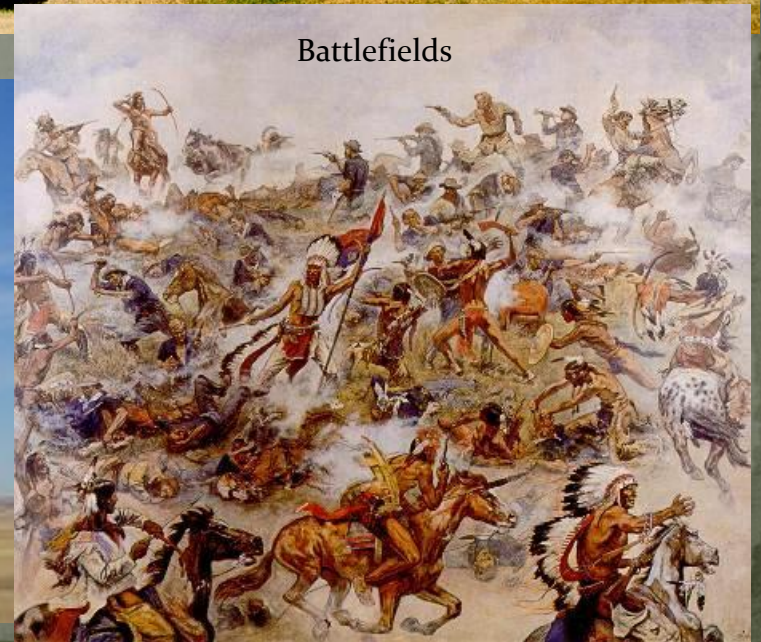
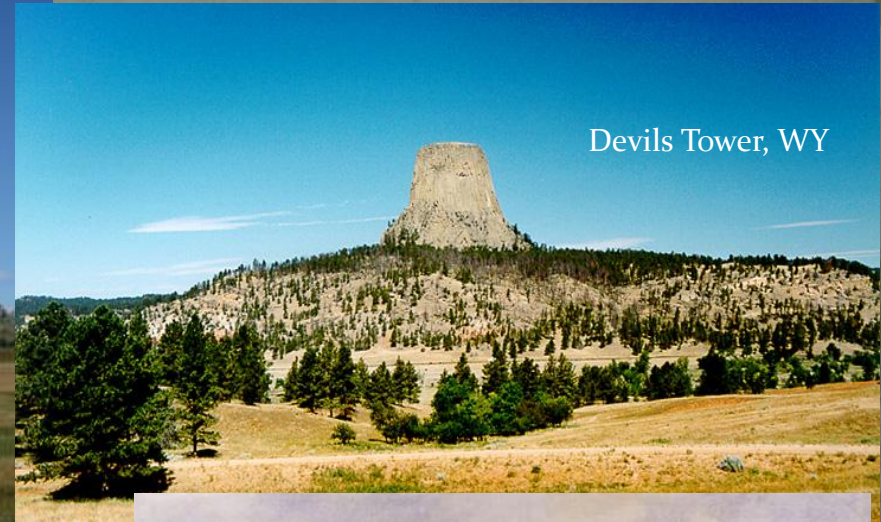
Fire

Invasive Species

Climate Change

Insects and Disease

Cultural Landscapes of Significance



Traditional Cultural Properties



Traditional Use Sites



The Proposal

Program involving partnership with Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, Associated Tribal Colleges, State Historic Preservation Offices and BLM

- Information is shared between all parties, preserving intellectual property rights and access to restricted information
- Information is collected so that the BLM and Tribes may begin to collaboratively address difficult cultural resource management issues
- Involvement of Tribal Colleges provides tools and means of accomplishing documentation and analysis efforts

Pilot Program

Partnership with the Northern Cheyenne Tribe and Chief Dull Knife College

- Previous ethnographic and landscape overviews completed for the Coal Bed Methane EIS
- Chief Dull Knife College active curriculum in Cheyenne Studies, Cheyenne Language, Ethnobotany, Computer Science (GIS)



The Strategy

Form a project “Team” with representation from:

- THPO
- Cultural Committee
- Chief Dull Knife College Academic Programs
 - Cheyenne Studies
 - Cheyenne Language
 - Ethnobotany
 - Computer Science
 - Library /Archives
- BLM
 - Montana State Historic Preservation Office

Develop a “multi-staged scope-of-work”

Project Goals and Objectives

- Comprehensive review of existing ethnographic and historic data on tribal sacred sites/landscapes
- Documentation of identified cultural properties
- Provide recommendations for evaluating significance and/or eligibility to the National Register
- Link results of analysis into on going REA efforts

Anticipated Outcomes of the Pilot

Northern Cheyenne Tribe

- Provide the tribe with an opportunity to actively participate in efforts to manage important cultural resources on aboriginal lands
- Provide the Tribal Historic Preservation Office with an opportunity to create GIS coverages of important cultural resources

Chief Dull Knife College

- Provide students with practical analytical experience incorporated into curriculum elements
- Provided select students with internship opportunities
- Create a permanent archive of important tribal cultural resource, ethnographic, and historic information

BLM

- Information that can be directly integrated into current REA/landscape conservation efforts
- Information on important cultural resources that can be incorporated into RMPs
- Information on important cultural resources that can be integrated into oil and gas leasing decisions, lease stipulations, and in determining renewable energy zones